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Boston College Law School. Student Bar Association

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Sui Juris

Published by the S.B.A. of the BOSTON COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

OCTOBER, 1958
April 1959

McGRATH NAMED ASSISTANT DEAN

Former Hungarian Attorney Enters Law School

Interview with Joseph Szabo
by Dick Cleary

Joseph M. Szabo was born in Budapest, Hungary, on July 19, 1921, the son of a former member of the Supreme Court of Hungary.

Mr. Szabo was educated at Archbishops High School in Budapest, and at the University of Budapest Law School. He has a number of scholastic and extra-curricular achievements worthy of mention. He graduated from law school first in his class, and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws Summa Cum Laude. After winning two prizes for scholastic excellence, he was elected to the vice-presidency of the Hungarian Law Student Association, and later served for a time as Instructor in Family Law at the University of Budapest.

After graduating from Law School he served in the Hungarian Army, and became a prisoner of war when the Russians overran his country. The Soviets released him in 1947 after a thirty-month period.

Upon returning to Hungary, Mr. Szabo continued preparations for entrance to the bar. He served the required three-year apprenticeship, and then took and passed the Hungarian Bar Examinations, which consist of two weeks of oral and written tests.

He became the chief general to the Hungarian Bar Association, one of the foremost revolutionary groups. He also served on several organizing committees and helped plan the rescue of Cardinal Mindszenty.

Joseph Szabo and his wife came to the United States in January, 1957. Prior to entering the law school last month, he attended the American Institute of Banking, and was employed in the legal department of the State Street Trust Company.

LAW WIVES ELECT

Elections on Oct. 7th brought in the following officers: Pres., Mrs. George Vaske; Vice Pres., Mrs. F. Bayard Gerry; Corr. Secs., Mrs. William Waters and Mrs. Andrew Kehoe; Rec. Secs., Mrs. J. Richard Hannan and Mrs. James Gallagher; Treas., Mrs. Robert McGrath; Hospitality Chrm., Mrs. Robert Galbraith; Newspaper Columnist, Mrs. Melvin Norris.

The next meeting on Thursday evening, Nov. 6th, will feature Leslie Browning of S. S. Pierce and his demonstration of the art of making hors d'oeuvres.

S.B.A. President Greets Students

A cordial welcome is extended on behalf of the Student Bar Association to all incoming and returning members of Boston College Law School. The first month of school for both the students and the S.B.A. usually results in a minimum of efficiency and a maximum of waste. These proportions shall slowly and consistently reverse themselves in the very near future. The S.B.A. activities for the year have not yet been formulated, since the exact amount of receipts has not yet been determined. Approximately \$2400 will be collected to expend on the following activities: Moot Court, Mock Trial, Law Wives Club, Sui Juris, Law School Forum, Smokers, Receptions, Dances, and Banquets. The problems of the S.B.A. for this year are the same as they have been in the past; to organize functions so that all, both day and night school, can fully participate, and to find more money, for S.B.A. expenditures normally are 1½ times greater than the dues received. The abovementioned functions using an unrealistic conservative ruler will cost the S.B.A. approximately \$3300. To balance these functions solely with dues would mean a minimum of \$6.60 per student. When the budget, plans, and functions of the S.B.A. have been consolidated and formulated, a complete explanation and listing thereof will be posted.

The incoming Freshman class, Day '61 and Night '62, has a difficult task, for along with a definitely adequate work-load will go fear, confusion, uncertainty, and speculation. The middle classes having been drained through the sifting process, now face more, more, and more work. It will appear that their task will never be done, and satisfaction is always beyond their grasp.

The Senior class, Day '59 and night '59, having survived thus far, anxiously await the uncertain and trying future.

Freshmen are reminded that when and if they face difficult problems without any notion of a solution, the upper classmen most assuredly will assist them, and the S.B.A. will present any of these that represent a serious problem common to many, to the proper administrators and professors of the law school.

The president of the S.B.A. personally would like to thank Dick Curley, Day '59, for his untold assistance and cooperation during this first unsettled month of the school year.

—MICHAEL J. BATAL, JR.

Smith and Nicholson Named To Faculty — Miss Porada, Research

MR. GEORGE F. McGRATH

Mr. George F. McGrath comes to the law school with a record of past and present accomplishments. He was Executive Secretary to the Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners, Secretary to the Massachusetts Crime Commission and Vice-President and later President of the United Prison Association, of which he is still a board member. Presently, apart from his work here at the law school, he is executive assistant to Sheldon and Eleanor Gluck of Harvard Law School.

Mr. McGrath was graduated from Boston College Law School in 1953 where he received the Class of 1952 honor award for scholastic excellence.

Along with his duties as Assistant Dean, Mr. McGrath, who is Assistant Professor of Law, teaches Criminal Law. He will also act as liaison between the law school and the alumni and be active in future matters of placement.

A veteran of World War II, Mr. McGrath is married, has one daughter, and makes his home in Roslindale. Mr. McGrath is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts Bar Association, and the Boston Bar Association. He is a member of the Committee on criminal law and legal education and admission to the bar of the American and Boston Bar Association. He has law offices at 75 Federal Street.

MR. JAMES W. SMITH

Mr. James W. Smith comes to Boston College Law School from the New York University Graduate School of Law, where he received an LL.M. degree in Taxation. He is an alumnus of Boston College where he received an A.B. degree in Mathematics. He subsequently served two years in the armed forces, after which he entered Boston College Law School, graduating at the head of his class in 1957. At the law school he was

Deputy Undersecretary of State Visits Law School

On October 1st the law school was honored by a surprise visit from Deputy Undersecretary of State, Robert D. Murphy. Mr. Murphy spoke briefly to the students in the school cafeteria. He was in Boston to receive the Saint Yves Award from the Catholic Lawyers Guild of the Archdiocese of Boston. The award was given to Mr. Murphy at a banquet in the Hotel Statler following the Annual Red Mass at the Holy Cross Cathedral.

a member of the Staff of the Annual Survey of Massachusetts Law.

The administration has been quick to secure his outstanding capabilities by bringing him back as an assistant professor of law. Mr. Smith will teach the specialized courses of Corporations, Corporate Finance, and Advanced Taxation. He is married, has one child and makes his home in Watertown, Massachusetts.

REV. FRANCIS J. NICHOLSON, S.J.

Fr. Nicholson is a graduate of Boston College, Class of 1942, subsequently receiving his M.A. from Boston College in 1947. He studied law at the law center of Georgetown University where he attained the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar.

Father Nicholson, who is presently a candidate for a Doctor of Laws degree from Harvard University, is a specialist in Jurisprudence and International Law. He will teach Jurisprudence this coming semester and will perhaps soon initiate a course in International Law.

MISS ELIZABETH PORADA

Miss Porada joins the staff of the law school as a research librarian and an instructor in Legal Research and Writing. Miss Porada is a graduate of Radcliffe College and Boston University Law School. She graduated Cum Laude at both institutions. She was a member of the staff of the Boston University Law Review. Miss Porada recently was successful in passing the Massachusetts Bar Examinations which were given last July.

EDITORIAL

As law students we might profitably take a moment from our studies to consider such questions as, "What need do lawyers fulfill in our complex society?" and "How can they, as a group, best fulfill these needs?"

The short answer to the first question appears to be that lawyers, practicing in almost every capacity, serve primarily to maintain an ordered society under law. Their function is to interpret the law under which men live, to advise those to whom the law is doubtful, to settle disputes, and generally to lubricate the frictions which inevitably arise through human interaction.

The answer to the second question is more complex, and there are probably as many opinions as there are students of the law. One answer is an increased willingness, by members of the bar, to fight to protect individual liberties. Our constitutional protections of the individual are of ancient origin; they lie at the foundation of our free society. In recent years severe attacks have been made upon the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, by well-intentioned zealots. The bar should be at the forefront of the defense of these institutions, when they are endangered by the misinformed.

Another method by which members of the bar can best fulfill the needs of society is to take a greater interest in judicial administration. This was pointed out by Mr. Glenn Winters, Esq. in his recent address to the student body. He discussed such problems in American jurisprudence as TV coverage of trials, political considerations in the selection of judges, the election of judges, and the overcrowded court calendar. The individual attorney can do little about these problems, but he can join with his fellow members of the bar and exert a considerable force upon public opinion through unified action. To this end the American Judicature Society deserves the praise of the legal profession.

Prof. Inker Appeals Life Sentence

Professor Monroe Inker of the Law faculty is currently engaged in a legal battle concerning the legality of a life sentence imposed on Reginald F. Metcalf who was thirteen and one-half years old when he shot and killed Abraham Kantrowitz. Metcalf was indicted for first degree murder when he was fourteen years old and pleaded guilty to second degree murder, and was sentenced to life imprisonment, as would have been an adult offender.

Prof. Inker holds that the Superior Court did not have jurisdiction to sentence Metcalf when the court accepted a plea of guilty to a non-capital offense.

Oral arguments are being heard as Sui Juris goes to press.

Sui Juris

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Moot Court to Get Under Way Soon

This year, as is customary in most of the nation's law schools, students at Boston College Law School will be given the opportunity to compete in moot court arguments. Here, the series of arguments is entitled, "The Bostonian Competition," so-called because the moot problems of law, presented to the competitors for research and presentation, are framed in the hypothetical atmosphere of the Commonwealth of Bostonia.

The competition takes place on two levels. The first of these is the First Year Competition. This part of the Bostonian Competition is compulsory. All members of the class are divided into a number of Law Clubs. Each Law Club has one or more advisors drawn from the ranks of the upper classes; with at least one advisor being a third year student who has competed in both the first year and second year levels of the competition. Different fact situations are presented to each one of these Clubs, presenting therein, various points of law on which there are divergent majority and minority positions. The teams, composed of two members each, research the law thoroughly, and write briefs in accordance with the format set out in the Bostonian Handbook. Copies of the briefs are then submitted for grading. The high point of the Competition is the argument. This takes place before a court composed usually of one third year student and two second year students.

Continued on Page Four

Book Review . . .

LAND WITHOUT JUSTICE

by Milovan Djilas

Harcourt, Brace—357 pages

Milovan Djilas has turned from an eloquent and articulate defender of Communism into one of its most ardent and devastating critics. The story of the land and forces that shaped this great man's destiny is heroically told in *Land Without Justice*.

Djilas was Communism's most powerful crusader. His talents as a soldier, a revolutionary, a theoretician and a poet were of singular importance in establishing a Communist state in Yugoslavia. Prior to his suspension from the Communist Party in 1954, Djilas was the vice-president of Yugoslavia, and president of its Parliament.

Djilas is now serving a term in prison for "disseminating opinions hostile to the people and state of Yugoslavia," through the publication in the United States of the *New Class*, a book describing Communist leaders as comprising a new exploiting class.

Land Without Justice is an account of the sad history of Montenegro, and of the Djilas family. Montenegro is a formation of barren mountains and valleys bounded on the west by the Adriatic Sea and on the east by the Macedonian plain. The valleys of Montenegro were settled by Slavic tribes who overran that part of the Roman Empire. The descendants of these mighty mountaineers have good reason to be the proudest race in Europe, as they were from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries the only people in all the Balkan peninsula who neither succumbed to the Ottoman Turks nor subsequently bowed to any European power. Milovan Djilas is one of these rebellious spirits, and in *Land Without Justice*, he tells his story and theirs with sadness over the bloodshed that has marked their every generation; and with pride for the fury that has characterized their struggles whether against each other or intruding invaders. "The traditions of Montenegro," wrote Gladstone, "exceed in glory those of Marathon and Thermopylae and all the war traditions of the world."

By nature and tradition, Djilas had, therefore, to denounce totalitarianism, no matter what the consequences. His book, *The New Class*, is to date the most penetrating critique of the Communist system and its leaders. Djilas' defiance comes at a time and place where no one is defiant.

Djilas tells of countless numbers of the people of Montenegro who lost their lives in clashes, feuds, wars, and revolutions. Each man fought for his principles as all brave men must. Djilas saw the tragedy in these times that tore father from son and turned brother against brother. He sought through Communism to tame his people and bring them to more useful and humane ways, but even after Montenegro was united under Communism with the rest of Yugo-

slavia, and the people settled to the task of rebuilding their lives, Djilas still disillusioned asks: "Are men doomed to become the Slaves of the times in which they live, even when, after irrepressible and tireless effort they have climbed so high as to become the masters of the times?"

"The revolution," writes Djilas in *Land Without Justice*, "gave me everything except what I had idealistically expected from it." Djilas above all else, expected Communism to establish the human justice that was so pitifully lacking in his beloved Montenegro. After the success of the revolution, the sacred dreams of Communism were realized; but the misery and pain went on unabated. The leaders, bureaucrats and oligarchs who came in the wake of Communism used power solely for their own ends. Djilas' intellectual valor and honesty could not permit him to continue a member of this new class that proved as oppressive as the capitalist system it had replaced.

Land Without Justice has the grandeur of an epic poem and the sadness and beauty of a poet telling in colorful and arresting language what man has done to man.

—MICHAEL SAHADY

More Society To Hold Coffee Hour

The Saint Thomas More Society, a voluntary organization of the Law School, is devoted to the spiritual welfare and the religious activities of the student body. This organization has elected officers from each day class and from the fourth year evening class. Those elected were: Colin W. Gillis, third year day president; Bob McWalters, second year day vice-president; Ken Joyce, first year day secretary, John Lahive, fourth year evening treasurer.

The objectives of the Saint Thomas More Society are to sponsor informal talks and discussions concerning such subjects as the interrelation of Canon and Common Law, the practical applications of Natural Law Philosophy in Civil Law, and an annual retreat and Communion Breakfast.

The Society would like to announce that the rosary is said daily at 12:10 p.m. in Room 302. All are welcome to attend. The student counselor of the Society is Father John Tobin, S.J.

October 19, a Coffee Hour will be held in the O'Keefe Lounge where Prof. J. Edward Collins gave his talk on Russia.

SMOKER COMING
SOON!

Prof. Collins Recalls Visit To Russia

A visit to Russia is a shattering experience in many ways. It shatters your wallet because the living and traveling expenses are greater than those experienced anywhere else in Europe, not excluding Paris where the art of exploiting American tourists has reputedly reached the point of its highest development. It is shattering on your nerves because as you travel about, a nagging, little thought accompanies you—the iron curtain has been rolled up to permit your entrance, but it can always be lowered in a moment, with no notice except the sound of its crash, and who wants to celebrate the rest of his birthdays in Russia? It is also shattering on your preconceptions which have been built up gradually over the years through the efforts of our press. For the Russia you have been encouraged to believe in existence, and the Russia that does exist, are not reasonable facsimiles.

This past summer Mrs. Collins and I, as rubbernecked tourists, spent about two weeks in the Worker's Paradise, our time being devoted principally to "seeing the sights" of Leningrad and Moscow. We were so impressed that we urge everyone, with particular emphasis on our government officials and newspapermen, to mortgage the homestead, sell the family silverplate, and postpone the buying of a new automobile in order to take a trip to Russia. The warning must be given, however, that travel is monopolized by Intourist, the government travel bureau, and that it does not offer any "travel now and pay later" plan. It is strictly pay now and we will let you travel later, Toveritch, and no black market Russian rubles, please; just give us your worthless inflated U. S. dollars.

Leningrad and Moscow are strikingly different cities. St. Petersburg, alias Petrograd, alias Leningrad, is the city with the history, traditions and culture. Here is located the Winter Palace of the Czars. Here was the focal point of the Revolution. This is the city that reveals the opulence and grandeur that surrounded the royal court in the days before the workers became kings. The city lies on the River Vega, a few miles from where it empties into the Bay of Finland. Architecturally, it bears a strong resemblance to Paris with its broad avenues, and blocks of five and six-story buildings designed by French and Italian architects. It has palaces, which like the Louvre have been turned into museums, theatres and opera houses, cathedrals, impressive public buildings—all a heritage from the days of the Czar. It has accurately been described as a charming old city.

Moscow, on the other hand, gives the impression of a city, not so much of the past, but of the present and future. While the Kremlin walls mark the boundaries of the old city, and successive rings of walled fortifications evidence its various historical eras and periods of growth, Moscow is essentially the city of skyscrapers, some five of which are spotted about strategically; it is the city of the Red

Square, where the mausoleum of Lenin dominates, with the now discredited Stalin still cuddled up next to him, so that the never-ending file of the faithful can venerate him. It is the city of the Kremlin itself, the heart and soul of present-day Russia.

Russia is a strange and enigmatic country. It is a country in which religion has been intensely suppressed, and yet one in which millions of rubles have been and are being spent to restore the beautiful Orthodox cathedrals in a manner that could never have been accomplished by any church, even in those countries where church and state are one. It is a country in which one cathedral will be converted into the bitterest-imaginable type of anti-religious museum, and another cathedral restored to display once again the most exquisitely beautiful religious mosaics and paintings. It is a country in which can be seen the finest ballets in the world, as well as operas and concerts featuring many of the most accomplished musicians and artists living. These performances take place in concert halls whose opulence and splendor rivals or excels that to be found in any country, while the audience is composed of men without neckties or jackets, and occasionally without shirts, and of women wearing socks and housedresses.

The Russian street scene is a fascinating one; the citizenry is clothed in the shabbiest garments imaginable, and there are more drunken persons on the streets than at a Marathon Cocktail Party. Yet Leningrad has the broadest boulevards and the least traffic of any city in the world. The vehicular traffic is composed of taxicabs, trucks, streetcars, busses, and trackless trolleys operated by the state. Private cars are just not to be seen, so that traffic lights and policemen on eight and ten-lane avenues are occupied almost exclusively with pedestrian traffic.

Since most Russian families live in a single room with shared kitchens and toilet facilities, their social life takes place principally on the streets. On an early July evening with light enough at midnight so that no street illumination was necessary, promenading on the broad sidewalks of Nevsky Prospect, the principal boulevard of the city, could be seen a crowd that must have exceeded one hundred thousand people, mostly all in family or social groups. While no commercial prostitution was evident, as is seen in most European cities, particularly Paris and London, groups of three or four young girls could be observed strolling along with an unmistakable look in their eyes and as the evening progressed, the call obviously did not go unanswered.

The Russian cities are clean cities. Despite the tremendous amount of activity to be found on the streets at all hours of the day and night, and despite the presence of stalls, vending books, ice cream, beer, and souvenirs on the sidewalks, litter such as that which disgraces our American cities is not to be found anywhere. This

Continued on Page Four

Guthrie Reports On ALSA

Judging from the tenor of the recent ALSA annual meeting at Los Angeles, the Association has put on a new mantle for the 1958-1959 school year. There is now a concerted and organized effort to fulfill its primary objective as a service organization for the law students of the member student bar organization.

Some appreciation of the move in this direction is evidenced in the detailed "Federal Government Job Opportunities for Young Attorneys" pamphlet now available at the main desk in our library. For those seeking government employment, or information on the scope of activities or positions for which recruiting is now taking place, this pamphlet can be an invaluable aid. Due for publication in October is a pamphlet devoted to Corporate Law opportunities. Ninety-nine corporations (including ten railroads, fifteen insurance companies, and a number of large banks) were contacted last year in a survey undertaken by the Corporate Law Placement Committee of ALSA. Seventy-eight of these responded, and though the opportunities for the average graduate did not appear too promising, the survey did indicate a wealth of opportunity for a select few. A parallel could be drawn with the larger metropolitan law firms; turnover is light, with a few openings available each year and numerous applicants available to fill them. The October issue of the Student Lawyer Journal will feature four articles on Corporate Law, to acquaint the law student with this field.

ALSA also seeks to assist those who will be in law school for one or two more years. The most attractive feature in this connection is the ALSA Life Plan. This is a term insurance plan which gives one coverage of five thousand or ten thousand dollars at practically wholesale cost. The plan operates as term insurance from the time it is taken until the end of the fifth year after graduation from law school, with conversion then taking place to ordinary life, endowment, or annuity type at the option of the insured.

Thus the student is afforded maximum coverage at the lowest possible cost while he is still young, insurable, and subsisting on a slim budget. No medical examination is required if the student is in good health and has no serious physical impairment. No examination is ever required when conversion to permanent insurance takes place.

Among some of the more noteworthy features of the plan are: Double Indemnity clause; no premiums to pay if you are totally and permanently disabled; continued protection if you are taken in the armed forces; and assignable as collateral to cover law school expenses.

Gun Moll Goes on Mock Trial Soon

FACES FIRST DEGREE MURDER CHARGE

Moreville. — Bostonia Superior Court will be the scene of a tense, emotion-packed trial in the near future when comely Miss Joan Valjohn, 23, of 24 Easy Street, faces first degree murder charges for her part in the brutal slaying of little Shelley Temple, 8, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Gray Temple of 13 Baker Road, on October 6th.

Little Shelley's life was snuffed out during an exchange of shots in the attempted armed robbery of the Hop 'n' Shop Supermarket, 68 King Highway. The little blonde, blue-eyed schoolgirl was innocently skipping across the parking lot of the market when the bandits burst from the market's front door, and she stood transfixed until she was shot down in the ensuing gunfight.

Miss Valjohn's part in the tragic slaying is not yet clear. Information gleaned from police sources firmly establishes her as the leader of the armed trio, while eyewitness reports are at variance as to her precise role. Her denials of any part in the crime, coupled with her previous record, have led to speculation locally. An unnamed source in the office of District Attorney Etain Shrdlu, however, has stated that the latter has access to evidence "which will assure a conviction".

Miss Valjohn is the daughter of the late John Valjohn, whose sensational robbery trial some years back took epic form, in the opinion of local readers. Miss Valjohn herself has served a sentence in the

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

ALUMNI NOTES

William H. Borghesani, Jr., '57, after one year with the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C. is now associated in private practice with the Washington firm of Dow, Lohnes and Albertson.

David A. Rich, '57, is now Chief Patent Counsel for Sanders Associates, Nashua, New Hampshire.

Bernard Leddy, '34, is the Democratic nominee for the Governorship of Vermont.

J. Joseph Nugent, '36, is the Democratic nominee for the office of Attorney General in Rhode Island.

Robert Robinson, '52, has been appointed counsel for Bishop Feeney, of the Diocese of Maine.

William Regan, '53, has been elected a member of the advisory committee of the American Academy of Medical Administrators.

Walter D. Wekstein, '58, will open his own practice at 73 Tremont St. He will be associated with Berman & Lewenberg.

Thomas J. Furlong, '41, certified public accountant and attorney, has become associated with Russell & Powderly, accountants and tax consultants of 50 Congress St., Boston. Mr. Furlong was formerly associated with the Internal Revenue Service as a State Tax Examiner and Revenue Agent.

Daily Rosary
12:10 Room 302

ALUMNI NOTES . . .

From the Class of 1958 at the School we are pleased to report on the following:

Richard J. Cain will go into the office of Gershon D. Hall, Harwichport, Massachusetts.

Janet M. Healy has been accepted for a position with the Legal Division of the U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Raymond J. Kenney, Jr. has become associated with the office of Ephraim Martin, Boston, Massachusetts.

Douglas J. MacMaster, Jr. has joined the New York firm of Kelley, Drye, Newhall and Maginnes. He is the second alumnus to become associated with this office, having been preceded by Richard S. Payne of the Class of 1954.

Hugh J. Mulligan, Jr. has become associated with the office of Francis Keefe, Arlington, Massachusetts.

Barry Plunkett has joined the office of Clark Sears, Salem, Massachusetts.

Lawrence Ruttman is with the office of Morris Michaelson, Boston, Massachusetts.

Robert P. Sullivan has become associated with the office of Flood, Valentine and Foisey, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Beginning practice in an office already established by members of their family are:

Robert S. Flynn with Flynn and Flynn in Waltham, Massachusetts.

John J. Foster, Jr. with his father, John F. Foster, Waltham, Massachusetts.

Philip J. Ryan is associated with his father in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Robert E. Neville with his father, Michael J. Neville, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Other positions reported from Class of 1958:

Walter W. Curcio, '58, has become associated with the office of Harry Kisloff, Boston.

John J. White, '58, has accepted a position in the office of Attorney Thomas M. Joyce, Boston.

Joseph F. Sawyer, Jr., '58 has become associated with the firm of Ceaty, Ceaty, MacCarthy & Donnelly in Worcester, Massachusetts. Paul Mullaney of the Class of 1948 has been associated with this office for the past six years.

Clerks for the Judiciary:

James F. Queenan, Jr. for Judge Counihan of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

John J. Walsh for Chief District Judge J. Joseph Smith, U. S. District Court for Connecticut.

These two men, incidentally, were voted the Class of 1952 Honor Award "ex equo", as the outstanding members of the Class of 1958.

Hon. Harold A. Stevens, Class of 1936, judge of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Manhattan College, New York, where he was Commencement speaker in June, 1958. Judge Stevens has been similarly honored by Boston College, Fordham University, Benedict College, and Creighton University.

Francis E. Gallagher, '50, formerly of Framingham, is now Deputy District Attorney, Criminal Division, San Diego County, California.

Frederick J. Sheehan, '50, was recently appointed Comptroller of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Governor Furcolo. Mr. Sheehan succeeds another well-known alumnus, Fred Moncewicz, of the Class of 1935.

Thomas J. Carroll, '51, is now clerk of the First District Court of Northern Worcester County, sitting in Gardner and Athol, Massachusetts.

Silvio T. Valente, '52, has become a partner in the firm of O'Neil, Harrington, Delany and Valente, Rutland, Vermont.

Edward M. Donelan, '53, has been appointed Assistant Clerk of the Boston Municipal Court, Criminal Division.

Recently admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court were twins **William J. and John H. O'Brien** and their sister, **Margaret Ann Whittier**, all of the Class of 1954 at the Law School. Admitted on the same day was a former professor of the O'Briens, **Andrew A. Caffrey**, '48, now assistant United States Attorney in the Boston Office.

Walter J. Carroll, Jr., '57, recently graduated from the Naval Justice School at Newport, R. I.

George E. Donovan, '57, after one year as Clerk for Mr. Justice Counihan of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, has become associated with Badger, Pratt, Doyle & Badger, Boston.

Joseph E. Marino, '57, is Assistant Administrator of the Somerville Urban Redevelopment Section of the Somerville Housing Authority.

WOODS HOLE

Dear Mother:

Arrived safely. The dorm is great, although it would be better if my roommates were law students. Seems the other three fellows are physics majors. I guess things will work out though. Some of the other fellows who have a room on the sunporch spoke to the housing authorities a couple of weeks ago; and they seemed very sympathetic about the situation—said they would change things right away.

By the way, that story we heard about the food situation was all wrong. So far, the food has been fine and plentiful. It does seem funny, however, to see only fourteen freshmen eating in the cafeteria every night.

No need to worry about my meeting a few nice girls so far from home. As far as I can see, the school facilities are available to the co-eds from the surrounding schools. In fact, many of the tables are used for library dates. Oh, before I forget, if you do decide to come up for a visit, you ought to try to arrive on a Sunday. There is usually a sort of "open house" (family day) here at the Law School in the afternoon. Usually a talk and refreshments.

Of course some things here are still strange to me. The other day we attended a lecture by M. Ziontz concerning the best method of preparing a brief. I didn't understand all of it, but I did end up ordering \$22 worth of his material. Then, too, all week long the upperclassmen have been running around the corridors with a petition that seems to have something to do with the law aptitude tests.

Another thing, tell Dad not to bother sending my grade transcript along. I checked with the office here at school, and they assure me it isn't necessary to send all the way out of state just to get certificates of my grades. In fact, the girl who sits beside me in class tells me that she only had two years of Home Economics at some local girl's school (I think she said Reges or something). Seems she decided to come here after hearing a talk by someone entitled, *The Need For Women Lawyers*.

And Ma, don't worry about me. Not as many flunk out as we heard. The Dean spoke to us the other day, and told us the ratio was very low. "Anybody who got through college should find Law

COLLINS—

Continued from Page Three

cleanliness seems to be the result, not so much of a rigid police enforcement of anti-litter laws, as the inherent cleanliness of the Russian people. Despite their shabby attire, (or should we call it casualness in dress), the white starched curtains of their single-room apartments were always found to be spotless, as were the windows in which the curtains were hung.

The Russian people made a great impression on us. They seem, in general to be cheerful, industrious, self-sacrificing, proud and extremely patriotic people. They obviously have sacrificed necessities as well as luxuries in order that their country might become stronger. And they are a determined people giving the appearance of knowing what they want, and having the confidence that they are on the right road to achieve it. They seem to be dedicated to the task of making their country the strongest and most advanced in the world, and appear willing to continue to undergo great personal sacrifice to reach this goal.

And so we say that you should see Russia even if only for a short and casual visit as ours. When you do, we think you will agree with us in saying, "Don't underestimate the power of the Russian people."

MOOT COURT—

Continued from Page Two

The second year Competition will take place somewhat later in the year.

This year the Bostonia Competition is being conducted by Walter Aylward, Clerk; Philip Riley, Associate Clerk, assisted by a Rules Committee composed of third year students who are veterans of the first and second year Competition. Professor Wendell Grimes is Faculty Advisor.

School no more difficult if he merely reads, briefs, and synthesizes all the cases."

Your son,

I am a first year student

WRITER'S NOTE: Many first year students have the mistaken impression that the mail box in front of the Law School is owned by the U. S. Government.

From

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION
of
THE BOSTON COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

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